

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1854.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
Dr. PETER M. WALKER.

Thursday, the 19th day of October, 1854.

We beg our friends to bear in mind, that on Thursday, the 19th day of this month, an election will be held, at the several precincts in New Hanover County, for one member of the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. (now Judge) S. J. Person.

We sincerely trust that there will be a general turn out of the voters of the county. For desiring this we have many reasons, but the chief one is that we really and truly deem such turn out actually necessary to secure the election of a Democratic Representative. Why we think so will be briefly explained.

A meeting, held here on Tuesday last County Court, recommended Dr. Peter M. Walker as a suitable person to be supported by the Democratic party of the county, and so far, at least, no name has been brought out in opposition, and the recommendation seems generally to have been concurred in. Believing that the meeting referred to, afforded the best available method of obtaining an expression of opinion on the part of the Democrats of the county, we have placed the name of Dr. Walker at the head of our columns as the Democratic candidate.

The Democrats are overwhelmingly predominant in this County, and, with anything like a fair vote, in an open field, of course no fears could be entertained for the result. But our friends should bear in mind that secret influences are busily at work, which may be felt upon the day of election, with a power not calculated upon, as these influences will all be brought to bear—while Democrats, seeing and apprehending nothing, may be fairly caught napping. We tell our friends seriously, that we have reason to anticipate, and do anticipate, some opposition movement, sprung up on the very eve of the election, when it may be too late to counteract it. It can only be fairly met by Democrats coming up to the work as they have been used to do. By neglecting to do this, they may have the pleasure of seeing a member elected under Whig or "Know-Nothing" influence. Is there any true Democrat who desires such a state of things?

Dr. Walker is not, as has been asserted of him, a new convert from Whiggery, and all that sort of thing. He is, and has been for years, a zealous and consistent Democrat. He is brought forward by the Democrats of the town, who know him to be all this. One member has been conceded as due to the town, and the generous and fair-dealing Democrats of the County will carry out this understanding in good faith. No better man, and none who could do more for the interests of town and County could have been pitched upon.

We ask for him a generous support.

## South Carolina Elections.

During the coming week elections will be held, in our sister State of South Carolina, for members of the State and National Legislatures. In the district adjoining us—-that at present so ably represented by General McQueen—we notice that the present incumbent and Col. Wilson are candidates.

It is none of our business to interfere in any way with the politics of our sister State, or to take part in what does not concern us. Although we know little of Col. Wilson, we have every reason to believe him a highly respectable gentleman; as for General McQueen, circumstances connected with the Manchester Road, as well as other matters bearing upon the interests of his constituents, have brought him more prominently forward, and we can truly say that no representative could have discharged the duties incumbent upon him with greater zeal and fidelity, and few, if any, more efficiently. We speak simply what we know, when we say that General McQueen occupied a position at Washington of which any man might be proud. Than General McQueen there can be no purer States Rights Democrat.

In bearing this testimony in favor of the incumbent, we are simply paying a tribute due to an honorable and able representative, without wishing to prejudice the claims of his competitor, who, we take it for granted, is without reproach.

## Chivalry and Tom-Foolery.

Our sister State of Virginia has been justly called the mother of statesmen, and, as extremes meet, we fear that she may also be considered the mother of a very decent sprinkling of confounded fools, who have been out in full bud, blossom and fruitage, during the past summer, at every watering place where they could get up a "tournament." Europe laughed at the "tournament" gotten up by the Earl of Eglington, a few years ago, although surrounded by some of the associations connected with the effete institution of chivalry which gave birth to such things. How otherwise can republican America treat the namby-pamby coxcombry of the pretentious parvenues who form the staple of watering-place coteries. The "Sir Knights," and the long-poles, and the harmless ring to be impaled on the point of the long poles—all these have been paraded in the papers with a gravity that would astonish Don Quixote, and cause the worthy Sancho's donkey to blush for greater donkies than himself.

Practice makes perfect—and as an illustration of this perfectly original axiom, we have remarked the success of the Sheriffs of the counties lying round about the scenes of the various tournaments, in carrying off the rings. They are used to stirring folks up with a long pole, and, no doubt, most of the competing knights got rather nervous in sight of the ministers of the law.

Great are the F. S., and greatly to be admired. Wonderful are the works of nature, and not the least wonderful of these is the continued existence of animal vitality in the total absence of brains.

John W. Rand, who was convicted and sentenced for robbing the Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk, in 1852, to five years in the Penitentiary, but who had obtained a new trial from the court of appeals, on a bill of exceptions filed by his counsel, broke jail and escaped some year or two since, about the time when his counsel had obtained for him the new trial. On Thursday last, the Commonwealth's Attorney, at Norfolk or Portsmouth, we don't know, sent to the Grand Jury a presentment against him for breaking jail, which was ignored, and there being no sufficient evidence before the court to convict him, the prosecution was abandoned, and the prisoner discharged.

The New York papers have been giving an account of the supposed discovery of the wreck of the last steamship City of Glasgow, said to have been fallen in with by the barque Mary Morris, at New York from Glasgow; the wreck seen was the hull of a large iron Clyde-built steamer with all her wood work burnt out. The Mary Morris picked up a figure-head from near the wreck. The City of Glasgow had no such figure-head, and there is no probability of its being her wreck.

During the 48 hours ending Sunday, Oct. 1, 10 P. M., there were 15 deaths by Yellow Fever in Charleston.

## Notices of Application, &c.

Notice is given, through the columns of the Greensboro' Patriot, that application will be made to the next Legislature to Charter the "People's Bank of North Carolina," to take the place of the State and Cape Fear Banks.

It must be evident, to any person who has kept the run of things, that the duties of the next Legislature will be both arduous and delicate. Upon it will be thrown the responsibility of action in cases where no possibility exists of giving general satisfaction, for the simple reason that not one-third of the Bank Charters and renewals asked for can be granted—and, consequently, two-thirds of the applicants and their friends must be disappointed, and therefore dissatisfied. The same reasoning will apply to Internal Improvements. It is neither probable nor possible that all the various schemes agitated should be favorably considered and acted upon, as, indeed, could not be expected, since, in several cases, one scheme must necessarily prove fatal to some other scheme—and, apart from that, to enter upon anything like a system calculated to give everybody everything, would be imprudent under any circumstances, but perfect madness in the present state of the money market, and with a financial crisis looming up in a distance, which is not by any means great enough to lend enchantment to the view. It is one of the natural tendencies of a multitude of conflicting schemes—all pressed with eagerness, if not vehemence—to defeat all action, from the difficulty of settling down upon any plan or plans likely to prove mutually satisfactory. From the impossibility of doing everything, it may come to pass that nothing will be done, or, if anything is done, of so doing it as to avoid jealousies and heart-burnings.

The merely political matters may be got over comparatively easy. The Democrats have an undoubted majority in both Houses, and if they fall out or fail to work harmoniously, that will be their own fault, or the fault of those members of the party who may disturb the organization necessary for efficient party action. On this score, however, we have few fears. Free suffrage will, no doubt, receive the three-fifths necessary for its first passage. The next Legislature must show whether it is to receive the requisite two-thirds, to authorize its final submission to the people, and its engraving upon the Constitution as a principle in that instrument.

It is, therefore, evidently upon the private bills and the Internal Improvement question that the real embarrassments of the session will have to be encountered, since these matters, in their details, at least, are resolved into no definite and well ascertained principles of party policy. Locality and local interests, rather than party affinities, will be likely to influence the course of members. Even conceding to all the very pure motives and best wishes for the general interests of the whole State, their understandings must inevitably be warped by the sectional medium through which such interests will be viewed.

With the Temperance question little difficulty is apprehended. Few, if any, dispute the fact that the license laws of the State can be, and ought to be, amended, while the most ardent friend of prohibition ought to be aware that the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law—or of any measure approaching the general stringency of that law—can have no showing in the next Legislature. A law, leaving it with the voters of each County's District, or election precinct, to decide for themselves whether liquor shall be retailed within such precinct, is quite as far as there can be any chance of the Legislature going. To attempt to push the matter further would be simply to kill it at once.

On political issues, the election of Senators, &c., we look for and expect that the minority will oppose and endeavor to embarrass the majority; but we do hope that, upon State matters, unconnected with politics, they will cordially unite, without attempting to make political capital by maneuvering or interposing obstacles of any kind to a fair adjustment of the questions which interest the people of the State.

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY.—We understand that since the election, the Democratic party has cut a variety of capers in Brunswick. They have had big dinners, stump speeches, and spirit-selling gatherings. They had first a jollification at Smithville; then a dinner on Town Creek; then one on Padlock, alias Wet Ash Swamp, at the latter of which one Democrat got drunk, and pulled out the eye of his brother-in-law, and has left the poor fellow with one sightless orb for the balance of his life. Another got drunk and struck a poor unoffending fellow over the head with a stick. Another boasted that he wanted some Whigs to attend, that he might have a little un-kill. These acts of violence are in exact keeping with the tendency and operation of rabid loco focoism.

Another incident has been communicated to us as happening in Brunswick, which, if true, (and its veracity or falsity can be readily ascertained) shows the extent to which party feeling is carried in that county, swaying even the deliberations of the Church. We understand that it is a law of the Baptist Church there, that members of the church shall not treat or sell spirituous liquors. A Deacon, we are told, carried out his demijohn full to the election ground, to treat the Locos, and was found not guilty by a majority of the members, who were Democrats.

We quote the above precious morsel from the Wilmington Herald, just to let our Brunswick friends have a slight inkling of the highly respectful language to the organ here, of the late "man of the people," the "Wagon Boy," &c. It is not a specimen, rich and racy. He might have let the Baptists alone if they did happen to be Democrats. We believe some electioneering was tried on the score of General Dockery's being a Baptist, but that, like Gen. Scott's "rich Irish brogue" and "sweet German accent," is all past now. It is a great world. That it is.

Mr. Whittaker has laid on our table Graham and Harper for October, which appear to be of the usual character of these popular Magazines. They present an abundance of pictures and reading matter. We have not looked at the politics of "Harper." The Editor of that publication, Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, is well-known as a man of ability, a moderate Free-Soiler and the Seward-whig candidate for Lt. Governor of New York. He is generally too polished to be grossly offensive.

The panic arising from yellow fever at Augusta, Ga., has debarred us from all communication with the cities south of that point. The Postmaster is left wholly without assistance, and the utmost he can accomplish is to assort the letters, without pretending to touch the newspaper mail. Augusta is the distributing office.

We understand that the committee appointed by the recent town meeting, to solicit subscriptions in aid of our suffering sister city of Savannah, have authorized the Mayor of that city to draw upon the Magistrate of Police of Wilmington for one thousand dollars.

Deaths by yellow fever, in Charleston, on Wednesday, were 3. On Tuesday, the interments in Augusta from yellow fever were three, one of which came from Macon. A little cold weather will make all right.

Boston and Charleston, Mass., having decided by a majority of the Citizens of each respectively, in favor of the consolidation of the two communities, the two towns will shortly be united under one City government.

On Friday last, four deaths by Yellow Fever in Savannah.

The following is the letter written by Mr. Soule to the Diario Espanol, one of the Madrid papers, which charged him with fleeing from Madrid on account of the discovery of his having been mixed up with the recent disturbances at the Spanish Capitol, with a view of overthrowing the government of Espartero:—

MADRID, August 13.  
SIR: The tone and character of the article referring to me published in your columns this day indicate too clearly the influence which inspired it not to deserve from me the honor of a reply. I absent myself from Madrid because such is my pleasure, being accountable to no one for my acts or conduct. The view which I present might be disagreeable to some, but never cause me to abandon my post. I fear neither the sneer of impertinent fellows nor the dagger of hired assassins. Above all, sir, I do not fear the people. The people respect what is entitled to respect. They only stigmatize the wretches who flatter and deceive them. The people fight, but are not assassinated. With regard to the article alluded to, I am not concerned. I leave you the merit of the varnish with which you have glossed them over, and to those who dictated them the infamy of their invention.

I am, sir, your servant.

PIERRE SOULE.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—For some months past, the increased expense in the manufacture of gas—owing to the advance in the price of coal and of labor—has suggested to the Company the probability of increasing the price of gas. But, thanks to the efforts of Prof. Pettenkofer and Prof. Breisch, of Bavaria, this difficulty is about to be removed. We have before alluded to Prof. P.'s invention which consists in a method of making gas from wood; gas which is clearer and more brilliant than that made from coal, and the cost of which is much less. The method of producing gas from wood, is materially different from that of gas made from coal. The principal difference consists in a gradual increase of temperature in invented generators, where the gas undergoes a second decomposition. Another superiority of the new process consists in the fact that more gas may be made from a cord of wood than from a ton of coal; and from the former as much may be made in one hour, or one hour and a half, as from the latter in four or five hours. This result is in part due to the simplifications and improvements which Professors Pettenkofer and Breisch have made in the apparatus for its manufacture. We recently saw some of the gas made from wood, burning beside that made from coal; and the greater clearness and beauty of the former was not only very apparent, but quite remarkable. The invention, we are informed, has been patented in England, and at the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and at the Manhattan Works in this city, and promises to be eminently successful there also. In localities where coal is difficult to be obtained and wood is abundant this invention will be very valuable.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

If Messrs. Pettenkofer and Breisch have succeeded in making wood gas practically available, it is more than Dr. McConnel succeeded in doing here or elsewhere, where his patent was tried. We guess this also will end in gas.

We learn that Joseph T. Rhoades, Esq., will deliver an Address on Agriculture, at the Fair, to be held at Kenansville, on Tuesday next.

The Collins Steamer Arctic is out fourteen days. Not heard of yet.

Deaths in Charleston on Friday last by Yellow Fever, 6.

THE FREESCHOOL LEAGUES.—There can be little doubt but that Kansas if left to the usual course of settlement, would be slave territory. Some may therefore be disposed to condemn what they consider the unnecessary banding together of the settlers from the South or slave States, for the purpose of excluding abolitionists from that territory. Such combination would have been unnecessary, if the North had been content to leave the settlement of that territory to the natural current.—But not so: about a month ago a society was formed in New York, by the name of the New York Kansas League. It has lately issued an "Address to the Public," from which we learn that it has been busily employed, not only in making arrangements, but in preparing and sending off settlers to the new territory. Its agent, Mr. George Walters, has an office in Broadway, where he professes to furnish information, and doubtless, pecuniary assistance to all emigrants, by right or wrong. About three hundred settlers have already set off, guided by the information afforded by the Society, while many others are now preparing to join them.

Even the Society have been surprised to find the numbers of applicants so great from all parts of the western States; for they daily receive enquiries from the east, north and west, not only from individuals, but from families and companies, and in some cases large and small; and in several instances persons have visited New York to make enquiries and to concert plans for co-operating. One of these plans, is to go in companies and to settle upon sites favorable for towns and cities, thus securing at the outset these centres of influence. Upon this plan a company has been formed in Brooklyn. A large number has already agreed to join the enterprise. A newspaper is to be one of its first establishments, as an editor is one of the party. The paper is to be called the Banner of Freedom. Subscriptions are received at the office of the Kansas League, and for it, at New York. Such are the methods of co-operation whereby the New Yorkers propose to defeat the settlement of Kansas by slaveholders. The plan has been extended to Boston also, and many of the wealthiest citizens there, who object to their objects. Their point of concentration is upon Kansas, rather than Nebraska, rightly supposing that, if a free State can be interposed between Missouri and the Indian territory, north of Arkansas, not only will Nebraska be safe for them, but a hot fire will be ready for those slave States.

No wonder then that the Southwestern settlers of Kansas are alarmed and alarmed for mutual defence. They are put to the necessity of meeting combination by combination. Not only do we justify them in this, but if need be, in ejecting from the territory, by proper guards and punishments, all agents and instruments of these abolition conspirators.—Nor should they be left to battle alone, the South and Southwest, as one man, should rally to their aid.—Now, we never had a chance.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—NEW YORK IMPLICATION.—We apprehend that it is pretty generally known that most of the fast sailing vessels engaged in the African slave trade are built either in Maine, Massachusetts, or New York. They bring good prices, and the cash down, and Northern people are ever ready for a good profitable business, though they may occasionally embrace the shipment of negroes from Africa to Cuba. Of late several slave ships have been captured, said to have been built in New York or some other Northern port. At present we are informed that, acting upon certain discoveries recently made, our vigilant District Attorney, Mr. McKean, is prosecuting an investigation into the matter. The grand jury, the results of which will astonish the unsuspecting Quakers living in this community. Only think of a slave ship, with all the necessary fixtures, materials, supplies, provisions, papers in several languages, &c., &c., being fitted up and dispatched from this port, as if the traffic were a legitimate business. The law declares it piracy—a capital crime—and we would not wonder if the results of the present examination were to involve the personal safety of a great number of enterprising individuals. The public may rely upon it that the District Attorney will sift the matter to the bottom.—N. Y. Herald.

ARREST OF MAZZINI.—The Journal de Geneve, of the 9th ult., contains the following:—A letter from Bern, of the 7th informs us that Mazzini has been arrested at Basle. He was coming from Bern, where he had spent some days in the house of a patrician, to whom he described himself as an Italian Count, greatly attached to Austria, and driven into Switzerland by the fear of the cholera. According to our correspondent, the soon despatched him to the prison, and was preparing to apprehend him, when he absconded, and left for Basle, under a false name. The government gave notice to the authorities of his arrival, and he was arrested on alighting from the diligence.

## Democratic "Platform" for Massachusetts.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, at Lowell, on the 27th of September. Resolved, That we solemnly declare our adherence to the doctrine of the Baltimore platform of 1852, which lie at the foundation of every true Democratic struggle in state or nation, and in support of which the last great national victory was won.

Resolved, That we recognize an obedience to the principles of that platform in all the measures of Gen. Pierce's administration: That in our intercourse with foreign nations, both by treaty and correspondence, the dignity of our country has been preserved, the interests of our people regarded, and our character as a nation, whose councils are conducted by sound ability and unwavering courage, has been elevated to the first rank on earth: That a watchful care for our internal interests has restored our government to an economical management; has secured the public domain for the benefit of the people against a morbid speculation, and the grasping schemes of mistaken philanthropy; has provided a home for the wanderer, based on his claims as a citizen; has given new energy to the prosecution of public works; has defined the constitutional power of internal improvements according to sound and democratic precedent; has confirmed the fraternal feeling among the States by impartial legislation; and has secured the sovereign right of the people, to manage their own affairs; That by an energetic defence of our citizens, in every part of the world, this administration has enhanced the value of the American flag, and increased the attractions of our republic as a palladium of liberty to all people and States which would join us and acknowledge allegiance to us.

Resolved, That the Constitution recognizes the principle of self-government and the power of the people, in whatever bond united with each other, whether in State, county, town, district, or territory, to control their own institutions; that on this principle alone the colonies entered upon the struggle for independence, the confederation was established and the Federal Constitution adopted; that only by a rigid regard for this principle can we hope to preserve our liberties against usurpation, rivalries and anarchy; and that confidence in this principle, old as our country, enforced by Jefferson, sustained by Jackson, leads us to look with pride and satisfaction on every measure of the administration calculated to give it a bold and unflinching support, removing every vestige of Federal folly from our legislation, and extending the same rights and privileges to the new States and territories which we claimed by and secured to the people of Massachusetts and all her sister States when they were united in this confederation.

Resolved, That freedom in religion has marked the course of this Republic from its earliest foundation, and that its importance and necessity have become more and more understood as the true doctrine of free government of the country the impulse which has been given to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and deem it the bounden duty of a republican government to encourage the skill and enterprise of those whose days are spent in toil. We therefore highly approve of the late act of Congress changing superintendence of our national armories from the military to the civil, and regard it in harmony with the true National Democratic policy.

Resolved, That while we stand by the administration of Gen. Pierce, and remember the triumphs which have crowned our party in previous contests against sectional parties and factions, we feel that in Massachusetts a peculiar obligation rests upon us as Democrats, to declare our faith in Democratic principles, our entire rejection of every political doctrine which is based on local passion and prejudice, and our uncompromising hostility to those who would force their views by violating freedom of speech, and value their party above all the interests of this Union. And that we look upon that democracy which rests upon the constitution, which inspired the founders of its vitality, which immortalizes all our patriots and our most successful statesmen, which embraces this whole territory, and is no more, during the past year, than the only foundation of genuine constitutional State reform; that reform which would engrave the doctrine of popular representation upon our constitution, which would provide against all legislative violation of the rights of property, which would expand beyond power of legislative interference the blessings of free education, which would secure to every citizen the right of free speech, and against the errors of the ignorant and the frauds of the vicious, which would fix as an unalterable feature in our State a general corporate power and would refer the Constitution, for its amendments, directly to its authors, the people; for on no other foundation than such Democracy do we conceive that any real and satisfactory reform can be built.

Resolved, That we owe to the great industrial interests of the country the impulse which has been given to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and deem it the bounden duty of a republican government to encourage the skill and enterprise of those whose days are spent in toil. We therefore highly approve of the late act of Congress changing superintendence of our national armories from the military to the civil, and regard it in harmony with the true National Democratic policy.

## Montour County, Pennsylvania.

The democracy of the county of Montour, Pennsylvania, at their last convention on the 18th of September, adopted the following resolutions among others. We copy from the Danville (Pa.) Intelligencer, the editor of which reported the resolutions:—Resolved, That we solemnly declare our adherence to the principles of the Baltimore platform of 1852, which lie at the foundation of every true Democratic struggle in state or nation, and in support of which the last great national victory was won.

Resolved, That we recognize an obedience to the principles of that platform in all the measures of Gen. Pierce's administration: That in our intercourse with foreign nations, both by treaty and correspondence, the dignity of our country has been preserved, the interests of our people regarded, and our character as a nation, whose councils are conducted by sound ability and unwavering courage, has been elevated to the first rank on earth: That a watchful care for our internal interests has restored our government to an economical management; has secured the public domain for the benefit of the people against a morbid speculation, and the grasping schemes of mistaken philanthropy; has provided a home for the wanderer, based on his claims as a citizen; has given new energy to the prosecution of public works; has defined the constitutional power of internal improvements according to sound and democratic precedent; has confirmed the fraternal feeling among the States by impartial legislation; and has secured the sovereign right of the people, to manage their own affairs; That by an energetic defence of our citizens, in every part of the world, this administration has enhanced the value of the American flag, and increased the attractions of our republic as a palladium of liberty to all people and States which would join us and acknowledge allegiance to us.

Resolved, That the Constitution recognizes the principle of self-government and the power of the people, in whatever bond united with each other, whether in State, county, town, district, or territory, to control their own institutions; that on this principle alone the colonies entered upon the struggle for independence, the confederation was established and the Federal Constitution adopted; that only by a rigid regard for this principle can we hope to preserve our liberties against usurpation, rivalries and anarchy; and that confidence in this principle, old as our country, enforced by Jefferson, sustained by Jackson, leads us to look with pride and satisfaction on every measure of the administration calculated to give it a bold and unflinching support, removing every vestige of Federal folly from our legislation, and extending the same rights and privileges to the new States and territories which we claimed by and secured to the people of Massachusetts and all her sister States when they were united in this confederation.

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## Reception of Concha at Havana.

The Cuban correspondent of the Charleston Standard gives the following account of the honors with which the people of Havana received their new Captain General:

At about five minutes before three o'clock the Marquis de la Pezuela, in full uniform, left the Palace, accompanied by an aid-de-camp, and followed by the Mayors of the first, second, and third elections, in their elegant carriages, robes, and all the members of the Ayuntamiento and a numerous retinue of officers, to march to the wharf to receive General Concha, upon his landing. Meanwhile the guns of the Francisco de Assis, the Spanish steamer which brought General Concha to this island, announced that he had entered the harbor which conveyed him to the shore.

The Marquis de la Pezuela was on the wharf to receive his successor, whom he saluted upon his landing with a warmth that to me appeared hypocritical, considering that he recently styled him "one of the lowest and worst of Spaniards." A loud "viva" rent the air as Concha landed. The military bands struck up a national soul-stirring air, and the two Generals, walking side by side, followed by a brilliant cortege, marched to the Palace. General Concha bore the triumphant expression of contentment, which forbodes but little good to the inhabitants of this island, (or I am much mistaken); he wore a pair of long black boots and a wide red sash, whilst Pezuela wore a blue sash and the walking uniform of a general! The conduct of the latter has been all that is magnanimous and like the thorough bred gentleman. He had a splendid and elegant carriage, which was staff at the Palace, where, having performed the duties of host for the last time, he unostentatiously took his departure by the side, (North) entrance of the Palace in a private carriage, and went to his country residence, where he still remains. At the front of the Palace there stood a splendid new carriage, with four beautiful American horses in elegant harness, and three servants in scarlet liveries. In this carriage, the heads of two leading hosts, General Antonio Palacios, and General Francisco Concha, accompanied by an aid-de-camp, were driven to the "Real Audiencia," where, before his first enemy, General Olavea, he took the oath of office. Returning to the Palace, the crowd continued crying out "viva Concha," until he made his appearance in the balcony and bowed repeatedly, which apparently satisfied them. In the evening scarcely a house in the city but what was illuminated. The streets were as light as day. Flags and festoons of red and yellow, calico, silk and ribbons were seen decorating every doorway, and Chinese crackers stunned the ear at every step. From the roof of the Palace numerous sky-rockets were discharged at night. The band of the 9th regiment discoursed most eloquent music in the Plaza de Armas until 11 o'clock. The Plaza was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the crowd was so dense that it was difficult to move. During the past year, the city was extremely hot summer it must have been some sort of gratification to our German population to have resorted to a good glass of lager beer, and freely did they make use of it. At places where, as we are told, the best of that article was kept, scarcely enough hands could be procured to serve the daily increasing number of consumers. But the extraordinary demand, occasioned by the extraordinary heat, soon exhausted the supply. One house after another, he announced to its customers, that next day "the last barrel of lager beer" would be tapped. This direful news brought grief upon many, and not a few were the persons sopped at the street corners by inquisitive friends, with the often repeated query, "Where is good lager beer yet to be had?" At last, two places only remained where the needful could be got—a Spanish house, where, was the Mecca during the day; the other, being a garden, in the evening. But days hurried on. The demand, having been concentrated to these two, was too great for their supply, and, finally, the bar-room gave out.—Matters now seemed to wear a gloomy appearance, "Mr. K's" has shut his house," was said tidings indeed. However, one consolation remained. The delicate fluid could be obtained at the garden, and so it went on for a few days. But we have been informed that, one fine morning, as a social company were gathered under the beautiful acacia trees in that garden, the otherwise very kind and affable host, with one glass full of lager beer in his left "fist," advanced towards the company, and handing it to one of them, pronounced it to be positively, "the last drop out of the last barrel!" Great consternation seized the company, and, in the confusion, it then became evident that the last barrel of lager beer in St. Louis for this summer were numbered. But soon a report was spread that a Mr. G. had two kegs of the needful yet left for his particular friends. It did not take long for that report to make the round of the particular friends of this benevolent gentleman, numerous as they are, but it embraced even foes, and two kegs had only a bare existence, for soon after the report was given, a holier holier, in answer to a knock at the bottom, gave satisfactory evidence that they were empty.

In the afternoon of that very same day it was discovered—how, we cannot tell—that at a certain brewery down town a few barrels were still left to satisfy the wishes of our German community; and in pursuance of this information, a perfect migration of our German citizens took place to the popular spot. But the good news was not the other side, as is also gone, and so we have recorded "the last days of lager beer in St. Louis."

However, we cannot close without giving our readers a little satisfactory information of the amount of lager beer that was consumed in our city during the summer. St. Louis has about twenty-four breweries, and every one of them had stored nearly twice the quantity of beer for this summer that had been made at any preceding year. As we have been informed by one of the largest dealers of this article, the quantity may be safely reckoned at forty thousand barrels of lager beer, and perhaps twenty thousand barrels of common beer. By an average count, one barrel of thirty gallons gives about three hundred glasses; thus we have about twelve millions of glasses of lager beer, and about six millions of common beer; in all, seven million glasses beer drunk in St. Louis, from the 1st of May to the 1st of September, the time the lager beer gave out. Common beer is sold at five dollars per barrel, and lager beer seven dollars, that is, at wholesale; this will make the amount received by the brewers for lager beer, \$290,000, and for common, \$100,000—together, say \$390,000. The retailers, at five cents a glass, took \$600,000 for lager beer, and \$300,000 for common; for the common, we think of it. Nearly a million of dollars (\$900,000) spent in St. Louis, during one summer, for beer! And that chiefly among the Germans themselves.

We understand that an accident occurred at Rockfish village last week which came very near causing the death of one or two individuals. The bridge near the saw mill gave way and fell just as a wagon and team of four mules got on to it. The driver, (Mr. Kinlaw), wagon and mules were all precipitated to the bottom of the creek, a distance of 25 or 30 feet. The driver was killed, and the mules were all killed, one mule and a cow were injured, but to what extent we are not informed. A gentleman who was on the bridge at the time made his escape by jumping off.

COPIOUS ARTESIAN SPRING.—A few days ago Mr. Dabney commenced boring for water on his premises in San Jose, California. The auger penetrated through a stiff bed of clay 58 feet deep, when a stream of water was struck which forced itself up the aperture with unprecedented power, and in a volume greater, it is believed, than all the other artesian springs in this neighborhood combined. From this well alone flows a sufficient quantity of water to mill. It boils up with great force, and runs off a stream four feet wide and six inches deep. Surpr